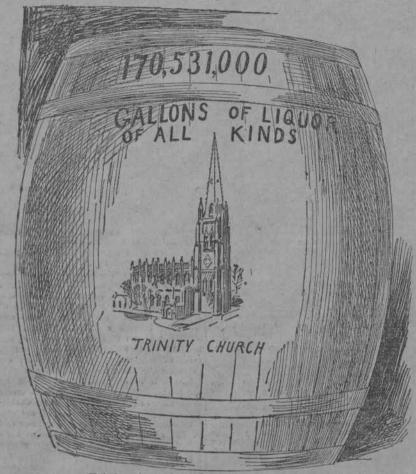
# Pages 17 to 24= THE JOURNAL.=Pages 17 to 24.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1896.—32 PAGES.



Trinity Church and One Year's Liquor. New York's most famous church would be completely immersed if dropped into a great keg containing the 170,531,000 gallons of liquor which the city drinks annually.

### In a Town Which Annually Uses 170,000,000 Gallons of Strong Drink the Saloon Problem Is Important.

The excise question will be of as great 32 quarts of very sadiy mixed drinks to dis-interest to New Yorkeys as any presented to pose of-enough to bring on a most exciting considered—the advisability of Sunday open-ing and the advisability of high license, January 1, 1895, and January 1, 1896. ing and the advisability of high license.

Mayor Strong wants fewer saloons.

fewer saloons.

the Health Department's latest estimate, is last year than is included in the fortune of 1,957,000. A saloon census of the city shows 8,730 places where liquor is sold, About 200,000 cases or 19,354 barrels of shows 8,730 places where liquor is sold,

There is one saloon to every 224 people, counting men, women, children and babies in

Allowing each saloon a street frontage of 25 feet, the saloons of New York City would make an unbroken line, if placed side by side, more than 35 miles long, or longer than the distance between New York City Hall and Stamford. Conn. and Stamford, Conn.

floor front on Broadway between the Battery cording to the most expert possible estiand Fifty-ninth street.

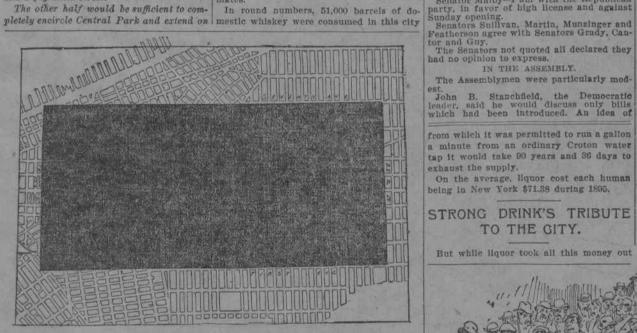
Two points will be attack of delirum tremens

4,805,167 or 168,960,177 gallons of beer, ale The real estate owners of New York want wholesale, valuation of \$5.50 per barrel, No one except the browers and owners, who are interested in a business way, wants more vast quantity of malt liquor paid near four times that sum for it or \$105,410,208. Thus New York City spent more money for beer

champagne were consumed in this town last year. It is interesting to note that prior to the building of the huge uptown hotels and clubs and to the Parkhurst raids, 80 per cent of all the champagne drunk in There is one saloon for every 56 adult America was drunk in the small section of New York City between Fifth and Eighth

or 96,479 barrels. These cost something Half of them would occupy every ground like \$27,000,000 to the retail consumer, ac-

pletely encircle Central Park and extend on | mestic whiskey were consumed in this city



New York's Saloons Concentrated Would Solidly Fill the Space Between Franklin and Twenty-Eighth Streets and Seventh and First Avenues.

street, with many to spare.

in New York City (taking 5 persons to the "blend" this whiskey. Beaufort's Wine and family) supports the 55th family to supply Spirit Gazette estimates that enough other it with liquor. This assumes that each liquids were mixed with these to make New saloon supports one family only.

THE CITY'S TRIBUTE TO over \$2,000,000. STRONG DRINK.

If one year's liquor supply were equally toxicating mixtures. Her citizens paid divided among all the people of New York \$139,710,208 for this luxury. City, each human being would have about If all this liquid were placed in a tank and highest."

both sides of Lenox avenue up to 125th during 1895, while during the same period, say men who know, 48,000 barrels of do-On an average each group of 54 families mestic alcohol were used to "stretch" or York's total capacity for whiskey in 1895 130,000 barrels. This, in drinks, cost the thirsty men and women of Gotham away

Thus, in one year, New York drank 5,051,-000 barrels or 170,531,000 gallons of in-

## NEW LIQUOR CAWS FOR MANY MONTHS.

When They Come They Will Probably Provide for High Cicense and Dry Sundays. The Cegislature Polled.

Albany, Jan. 4.—The Excise question is recognized second in importance to only one problem which confronts this Legislature. The Greater New York bill alone will overshadow it. Action will be slow. No excise bills will pass before late in the session. The Republicans favor Sunday closing and high license. The Democrats favor local option or Sunday opening during certain hours and about the same license fee as at present. The Republicans are in the majority and will carry the day, of course. Senator Raines will introduce a high license or State tax bill, founded on the present Obio

will carry the day, of course. Senator Raines will introduce a high Reense or State tax bill, founded on the present Ohlo law, very soon. A bill will be introduced at the request of the New York City Chamber of Commerce providing for local option and the opening of saloons during certain hours on Sunday. It will be botly debated, but it will not pass.

In the Senate there are thirty-six Republicans among the fifty members. All but three of these-Senator Frank D. Pavey, of Kings, and two supporters—are supposed to be Platt men. But while it is believed that Mr. Platt personally favors local option and Sunday opening, it is not believed that he will try to whip the Senate into line for it.

In the Assembly the rural prejudice against anything approaching a liberal Sunday has more friends than enemies.

Out of the 150 Assemblymen 103 are Republicans and 47 Democrats.

In a general way the Democrats favor local option, while the Republicans oppose it. A canvass of the Legislature by a reporter for the Journal resulted in finding more dodgers of the question than law makers who are ready to take either side. The New York City Democratic legislators want local option and Sunday opening. The Kings County Democrats want local option, but are non-committal on the Sunday opening question.

Legislators were asked whether they favored high license or local option, and whether they favored Sunday opening or no change in the Excise law in that respect.

Here are some of the replies:

Senator Cantor (New York)—I want implication of the present intolerable addite relief of the present intolerable interances.

William H. Kinnle (Seneca)—It is too into this matter just yet.

William H. Kinnle (Seneca)—It is too into this matter just yet.

William H. Kinnle (Seneca)—It is too into this matter just yet.

Johan P. Alds (Chenango)—Wait until

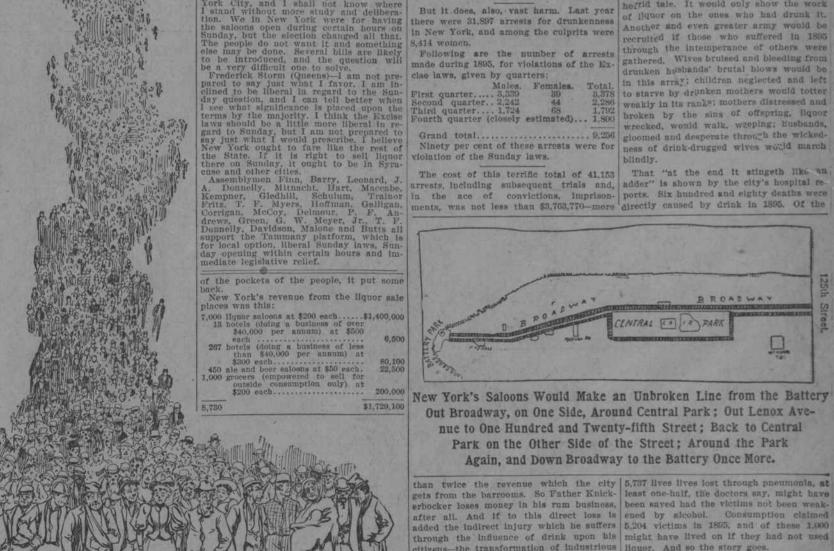
IN THE ASSEMBLY. The Assemblymen were particularly mod-John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic leader, said he would discuss only bills which had been introduced. An idea of

from which it was permitted to run a gallon a minute from an ordinary Croton water tap it would take 90 years and 36 days to exhaust the supply. On the average, liquor cost each human

being in New York \$71.38 during 1895,

STRONG DRINK'S TRIBUTE TO THE CITY.

But while liquor took all this money out



NEW YORK'S ARMY OF DRINK-MADE MISERABLES.

"More than 30,000 persons were arrested for drunkenness in New York in 1895; 22,000 men, whose manhood alcohol has destroyed, 8,000 women from whom liquor stole all that was best and highest."

Bobble—"That Mr. Bacop is an awfully mean the year's army of unfortunates whom liquor led to lambereaking, if placed in single file, allowing each person two feet to walk in, would stretch from the Tombs and highest."

Bobble—"That Mr. Bacop is an awfully mean the year's army of unfortunates whom liquor led to lambereaking, if placed in single file, allowing each person two feet to walk in, would stretch from the Tombs and highest."

Father—"Why so, my son?"

"Us boys were playing over on a dirt pile walk in, would stretch from the Tombs and highest."

Formal Prison in New York to the jail in Newnrk, to get off the earth!" Yonkers Statesman.

168,960,177 OF BEER NEW YORK CITY HALL

The City Hall and One Year's Beer.

# Babcock (Chautauqua)—I think the feeling in the western part of the for local option. I am not prespeak for New York City. Honsinger (Clinton)—If the presentaws can be improved upon I favor rovements. Let New York City e of her own affairs. The City Hall and One Year's Beer. 168,000,177 gallons of mait liquor would be sufficient to submerge three buildings of its size. Gotham Truly Told for the Very First Time.

In addition to this the United States N. J. Such a weary, woful line never Government exacted \$875,000 from New marched in all this world; no spectacle so

#### ITS COST IN MISERY.

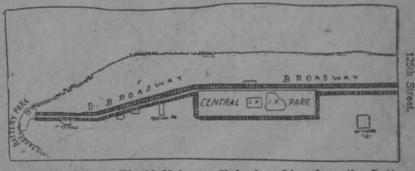
there were 31,897 arrests for drunkenness of ilquor on the ones who had drunk it. But it does, also, vast harm. Last year in New York, and among the culprits were

cise laws, given by quarters:

violation of the Sunday laws.

horrible as this concentration of the drinkhare license too bigh to suit meannot close the saloons too tight on the expenses of government, the liquor presented to civilization. But if it were its frade furnishes livelihood to thousands. About 60,000 persons are employed in the saloons. About 60,000 persons are employed in the brewerles, and these men support about twenty-three thousand men whose proud manicod alcohol had defeated; eight thousand fred Nixon (Chautauqua)—I am in factor in the contributions to the expenses of government, the liquor presented to civilization. But if it were its frightful things unseen. Those who watched this grewsome line would see the fight of the wholesale and retail sale of liquor in New York, and these support all that was best and highest. But they would only see the wrecks. To fully sense the dreadful maning of the sal line they would only see the wrecks. bread and butter into the mouths of 344, the dreadful maning of the sac line they 700 by going itself into the mouths of the containing those marchers as they were before their fall. And even that would not half tell the

horrid tale. It would only show the work recruited if those who suffered in 1895 made during 1895, for violations of the Exdrunken husbands' brutal blows would be in this array; children neglected and left Total in this array a granken mothers would totter 3,378 to starve by dranken mothers would totter 2,286 weakly in its ranks; mothers distressed and broken by the sins of offspring, liquor wrecked, would walk, weeping; Busbands, Ninety per cent of these arrests were for ness of drink-drugged wives would march



New York's Saloons Would Make an Unbroken Line from the Battery Out Broadway, on One Side, Around Central Park; Out Lenox Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Back to Central Park on the Other Side of the Street; Around the Park Again, and Down Broadway to the Battery Once More.

through the influence of drink upon his citizens—the transformation of industrious men into lazy ones, the changing of honest.

It is a weary, weary story of misery

But Father Knickerbocker's loss is nothing to that of these citizens themselves. Bobble-"That Mr. Bacon is an awfully mean

than twice the revenue which the city 5,737 lives lives lost through pneumonia, at gets from the barrooms. So Father Knick- least one-half, the doctors say, might have erbocker loses money in his rum business, been saved had the victims not been weak-after all. And if to this direct loss is ened by sleohol. Consumption claimed added the indirect injury which he suffers 5,204 victims in 1895, and of these 1,000

men into thieves and all the other evils and wreck and death. No temperance lecwhich strong drink is known to work in ture ever spoken was half so powerful as human nature—then his accounts will be this sermon against strong drink, which found to be very far indeed from balanc- strong drink's own awful work shouts to all who will listen.

Mean Man.

TO STAMFORD, CONN., A DISTANCE OF THIRTY-FIVE MILES. NEW YORK'S SALOQNS, SIDE BY SIDE, WOULD EXTEND



SCALE OF MILES.